

SALES AT VENDUE.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince
and Water Streets,
A VARIETY OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.
All kind of goods which are on
limitation and the prices of which are
established, can at any time be viewed
and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
Sales at Auction.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays,
WILL BE OFFERED,
At the Auction Office on Union street,
Between King and Prince—
An extensive and general assortment
of seasonable Goods, of British,
French, German, India, and Domestic
Manufacture, which will be well select-
ed, and well worthy the attention of
town and country merchants and others;
as the undersigned will be abundantly
supplied from the manufacturers and their
friends in Boston, New York and Phila-
delphia—which will give to gentlemen an
opportunity of laying in their goods on as
good terms as they can be in those cities.
Taking into view the difference of Ex-
change, &c. etc.
The particular description of goods
will be advertised in the papers of the
day.
Consignments strictly attended to and
liberal advances made if desirable.
John Jackson & Co
Auctioneers.
November 27
Exchange Office, Georgetown
I WILL give the highest premium for
Drafts at Sight, and Bank Notes, on
the following places, viz:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore, Virginia, North Carolina, South
Carolina and Georgia—I will also give
the highest premium for Drafts on New
Orleans, Treasury Notes and Specie.
All kinds of Western Bank Notes
bought and sold.
All kinds of Stocks and Bills of Ex-
change bought and sold.
Notes, Drafts, and Interest collected
and remitted for a small commission.
Persons travelling to any part of
the United States may be supplied with
travelling Funds.
Please to enquire at my Exchange
and Broker's Office, Bridge-street, Geo.
Town.
Romulus Riggs.
June 1
Burr Mill Stone Manufacture
John S. Brown and Co.
Respectfully inform the Public that
they continue the MANUFACTURE
of BURR MILL STONES, on the corner
of Patrick and Cameron streets, in
the town of Alexandria, where they are
ready to receive any orders with which
they may be favored, and will execute them
with all despatch and in the best man-
ner.
They have received an assortment of
Bolting Cloths
Of good quality, and intend keeping a
constant supply.
September 22
Bolting Cloths.
The subscriber has just received by the
General Langaw, Captain Weston, from
Amsterdam, a large and elegant assort-
ment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior qual-
ity, which will be offered for sale at the
Store of Mr. James Anderson.
Amos Alexander.
October 6
Paper for Sale.
David and J. Ross
Have received, per ship Potomac, from
Genoa.
87 bales writing paper, assort-
ed. Which they offer for sale on very low
terms. They keep a constant supply of
first quality chewing tobacco for sale by
the quantity.
Dec 17
FOR SALE.
A tract of Land containing 357 acres,
more or less, lying on Occoquan Bay in
the county of Fairfax and state of Vir-
ginia, adjoining the lands of Robert L.
Thompson and William Mason. It is
presumed those desirous of purchasing
will view the land and for themselves
judge of its peculiar advantages. One
fourth of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand, the balance at 12, or 18
months, with a deed of trust to secure
the payments.
Thompson & F. Mason.
December 19

For Sale,
THAT substantially built & elegant
finished three story Brick Dwell-
ing House on Water-street, formerly
the residence of the late Dr. Kennedy;
with which will be sold, either jointly
or separately, the adjoining vacant
Lot, 25 feet front and 120 feet deep.—
The terms of sale will be very accommo-
dating to the purchaser.
If this property be not sold previously
to the 15th of May next, it will then be
for Rent and possession given immedi-
ately thereafter.
Application may be made to
J. L. McKenna
April 24 d3t&2awtf
PUBLIC UTILITY
ROMULUS RIGGS
At the Exchange and Broker's of-
fice, Bridge Street, Georgetown, has
got his establishment so arranged
that he is at all times prepared to fur-
nish money in any part of the U.
States; persons holding funds they
wish to exchange can be accommodat-
ed by forwarding them to his office;
all those holding notes of any of the
banks of the District in any part of
the U. States, by sending them to
this office, may have them put into the
currency of the neighbourhood.
The highest premium paid for
drafts and bank notes on Boston, N.
York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Vir-
ginia, North Carolina, South Caro-
lina, Georgia; also for United States
Bank notes, Treasury notes and
specie. Holders of unchartered
bank notes, from any part of the U.
States, can have them put into specie
or any thing they may wish; all
kinds of western bank notes bought
and sold.—All kinds of stock bought
and sold, transfers made, dividends,
notes and drafts collected and remitt-
ed for a small commission; persons
abroad having claims against houses
in the district, can have them punctu-
ally attended to and settled. As there
are many persons who have money
lying idle, who would wish to put it
to interest, such persons can have
six per cent per annum for it, for any
time not less than sixty days, and
not longer than twelve months; in-
terest paid every sixty days if required,
and principle when demanded by
giving three days notice, no sums
less than one hundred dollars receiv-
ed on interest. The best security given.
Office kept open for business
from eight o'clock in the morning
until six o'clock in the evening.
January 28
German Redemptioners.
A few entire Families, consisting prin-
cipally of Farmers and Tradesmen, re-
main on board the Dutch ship Jafvrouw
Anna, off Annapolis, who will bind
themselves to serve a certain time to
those who pay their passages. Apply to
John J. Bolte at Annapolis, or captain
Bleeke, on board.
February 25 colt
LAWTASON & FOWLE,
Have for sale, received per the schooner
Buffalo, from Portland—
15 hog-heads } Muscovado Sugars
23 barrels }
1 box white Havana ditto
15 hogheads retailing molasses
4 ditto New England rum
12 tons Russia iron assorted
50 tons plaster Paris.
For Freight,
The schooner Buffalo, Captain
Lee; is a first rate vessel, carries
about 750 barrels, will be ready in four
days to take a cargo on board, and take
freight for the West Indies or coastwise
Apply as above.
January 18
For Sale,
Just landed from schooner New Packet
from Boston
30 barrels No 1 Mackerel
50 boxes mould candles no 5 & 6
30 do dipt do all sizes
Apply to Daniel Barnes at Faxon,
Metcalfe and Co's counting room.
December 21
Wanted,
Two Boys to the Hatting Business,
from 14 to 16 years of age, of good cha-
racter and connections.
J. T. O. Wilbar.
February 18
CLOVER SEED.
A small supply, for sale by
JAS. & JACOB DOUGLAS
January 30 colt&1awtf

LOST.
A Check drawn, by C. Smith, Cashr.
on the Mechanic Bank of Baltimore in
favor of John Cox, and by him endorsed
dated 21st. January, for \$8,000 dollars,
written on a quarter sheet of letter paper,
the finder is requested to return it to
either of the parties, or to the Bank of Co-
lumbia.
March 1
Fifty Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber, on or
about the 22 instant a negro man named
SAM. He is a blacksmith by trade,
aged about twenty five years about 5
feet eight or ten inches in height, has a
pleasing countenance, shows his teeth
more than is usual when he laughs, and
is uncommonly plausible in his conver-
sation and manners.
I will pay the above sum to any per-
son who shall apprehend the above run-
away and secure him so that I may re-
cover him again, provided he is appre-
hended to the north of the Potomac,
and thirty dollars if apprehended in
Virginia or the district of Columbia,
south of the Potomac.
Bushrod Washington.
Mount Vernon, Va. Alexandria.
February 26 March 1 d1w 2awtf
Charles County, Maryland.
FOR sale, by private contract, the
valuable tract of land called Ben-
field, situated near the mouth of Port To-
bacco Creek. This tract of land yields
to none in this county for fertility of soil,
healthfulness of situation & convenience
to markets. The land being in the whole
about 1000 acres, is now conveniently
divided into a few farms, let to good re-
nants for more than 1000 dollars per an-
num, for the present year only; it may
be divided to suit purchasers. There is
besides, houses for tenants, etc. etc.—
a good two-story frame house, with four
large rooms on a floor, and four brick
chimneys; the water is excellent, and
the site of the dwelling house elegant;
the barn, corn house and granary are
newly built. More than 100 acres
this land is fit for timothy, with which
grass a few acres are at this time set.
The farmer and the man of wealth may
here find health and amusement, combin-
ed with great profit, land in Charles
county being at least 50 per cent below
their average value. There is no county
in the state of Maryland where lands of
fer to the cultivator equal advantages.
Also, two other tracts of land called
the Grange and the Mill Farm, near the
town of Port Tobacco, in a healthy and
genteel neighborhood, containing toge-
ther about 1000 acres of excellent farm-
ing land, a large portion of which is pro-
per for timothy meadow, of which grass
there is at this time 12 or 14 acres, and
as much more ready to lay down. On
the Grange Farm there is a large and ele-
gant mansion with all necessary offices,
an extensive commodious garden, filled
with the choicest flowers, and fruits of
the best qualities in great abundance,
excellent water, and proverbial for its
health. In a residence of 32 years, no
members of the family of the present
proprietors has ever been attacked by an
intermittent or fall fever of any kind.—
Should it be desired by the purchaser,
about 800 acres more might be added to
these farms, in which case the quantity
of acres advertised would amount to
about 8000. Terms of sale made known
on application to the subscriber.
H. NEWMAN.
If the above lands are not sold previ-
ous to the 19th March next, they will on
that day be offered at public auction,
without reserve.
Grange, near Port Tobacco, }
February 17—28 } dts

Butter and Clover Seed,
50 firkins best Bath county butter &
75 bushels warranted clover seed,
Received and for sale by
Thomas Janney & Co.
Feb 1
For Boston & Portland,
The sch'r Buffalo, Capt.
Lee; will sail as soon as the
ice permits, and take some
freight if offered immedi-
ately. Apply to
Lawtason and Fowle.
January 25
Cash for Furs.
The highest Cash Prices will be given
by the subscriber for all kinds of Furs.
Samuel D Harper.
January
Notice.
Ran away from the subscriber in Corn-
wallis's Neck, a negro woman named
Phillis, formerly the cook and market
woman of Captain Richard Stonestreet,
of Broad Creek—I have heard she wishes
to get to Philadelphia. I will give One
Hundred Dollars if taken in or about
Philadelphia: Twenty five if taken in or
about Baltimore, and Fifty Dollars if
taken in Alexandria or neighborhood, and
secured in any jail so that I get her a-
gain. I heard lately she was seen in
Washington with her free husband, who
call himself William Adams
Joseph N. Stonestreet.
February 22
CO-PARTNERSHIP
The subscribers having entered into
co-partnership in the
Blacksmith business,
it will be carried on under the firm of
Richard Rock & Co. at the old stand
Union street, where customers and others
can be accommodated at the shortest no-
tice; having a complete stock of new im-
plements on hand, they will be able to ex-
ecute any orders in their line at the short-
est notice.
RICHARD ROCK.
HORACE FIELD.
N. B. Those persons who have not set-
tled their accounts with the late firm of
Rock & Field, will please to take notice
that unless payment is made by the first
day of April next, they will be put in the
hands of proper officers for collection.
All persons indebted to Richard Rock,
will make payment to Horace Field, as
he is duly authorised to receive the same.
Richard Rock.
February 28 colt
Just Received
Price 3 dollars a bound and lettered
the new and complete life of our
Blessed Lord & Saviour
JESUS CHRIST,
Containing an authentic and full account
of all the wonderful transactions, suffer-
ings and death of our
GLORIOUS REDEEMER.
With the lines, acts and sufferings of his
boly Apostles, Evangelists, Disciples, &c.,
including the lives of St. John the Bap-
tist, the Virgin Mary, and many othe-
minent persons, and primitive Chris-
tians, not to be found in any other work of
the kind by
PAUL WRIGHT, D D
ALSO,
Price 2 dollars and a half bound; a Re-
gister of Officers and Agents, Civil Mil-
itary and Naval, in the service of the
United States, on the 13th day of Sept.
1816. Published in pursuance of a re-
solution of congress, of the 27th April
1816.
R. GRAY.
February 12
Alexandria, November 27
Was committed to the jail of this
county as a runaway, a Negro Woman
who says her name is Rosetta Jones, and
that she is free and was born in Lanca-
ster county, state of Virginia; she is a
bout 38 years of age; dark complexion
and lived in this town about 3 months.
The owner, if any, is requested to
come and prove his property, pay charges
and take her away otherwise she will be
disposed of as the law directs
James Campbell,
Keeper of the jail for Wasington
Boyd, Marshal
To hire for one year,
A likely Mulatto Man about 21 years
of age; he is active and strong Enquire
at this Office
Feb 1
ALMANACS,
English and German,
For the Year
1817,
Wholesale and Retail—for sale by
James Kennedy & Son
October 18

FOR SALE BY
Anthony Rhodes,
13 boxes Spanish segars
88 qr. do do
26 do do half Spanish do
2 boxes straw bonnets
20 boxes ginger
1 ditto nutmegs
20 pair brass andirons
50 barrels prime herrings
15 ditto hollub
3 barrels currant wine.
Also, a general assortment de ustol, of
British and Domestic Dry
GOODS.
too numerous to mention.
50 shares Columbian Insurance Stock
1 ditto Little River Turnpike do.
February 24 col2w
Alexandria Morocco Manufac-
tory.
At the Corner of Oranoko & Water
streets near the Fish wharf,
Where may be had, Morocco for gen-
tlemen's boots, Morocco and American
Kid of all colors for ladies' shoes, coach-
makers' and hatters' Lining Skins, hat-
ters' and spinning wool. The above ar-
ticles manufactured in the best manner
by the subscribers.
John D. Benkhart & Co.
N. B. All kinds of Silks scoured and
died in the best manner.
November colt
For Liverpool,
The prime, fast sailing
ship NEW JERSEY, Capt.
A. Hodgkinson; having part
of her cargo engaged, will
take freight on moderate terms.
Apply to
Brown and Wilson,
Joseph Dean.
January 6
COMBS
Thomas Mount,
Continues to have Combs manufactured
from a tortoise shell and horns. He has
just finished about one hundred & fifty
dozen tortoise shell Combs, a new set
fashions; which, with a very general
assortment of combs of all descriptions
and a very handsome collection of
Fancy Goods, Hardware and
Cutlery.
Inferior to none in the district of Co-
lumbia, he offers for sale on reasonable
terms, at his Fancy Hardware Store on
King street.
Editors of the National Intelligencer
are requested to insert the above three
times and send their account to this of-
fice.
February 14
NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Mechanic's
Bank of Alexandria, are hereby notified,
that an election for fifteen Directors for
the ensuing year, will be held at the
court house, in this town, on Monday
the 10th of March next, at ten o'clock,
a. m.
By order of the President and Di-
rectors,
William Paton, jun.
Cashier.
February 8
Fire Insurance.
The Columbian Insurance Company of
Alexandria, continue to insure buildings,
furniture, merchandise and other prop-
erty, from loss by fire. The condition and
terms, may be learned upon application
at their office, next door to the City Hotel,
and will be found as moderate & equi-
table as those of any other company.
The rates of premium are calculated
in reference to the actual risk of prop-
erty, and are as low as 25 cents per 100
dollars per annum for hazards of the best
description, increasing proportionably for
risks of a more hazardous nature. In-
surances may be made for one or more
years, or shorter periods.
Columbian Insurance Office, Feb. 20.
d2w1atf
Feb 20
NOTICE.
Whereas I did by assignment dated
31st Jan 1817, transfer and assign to
Isaac Robbins for certain purposes there-
in mentioned all my books, rights, cre-
dits, etc.
Notice is hereby given to all persons
indebted to me by bond, note or book
account, that the same is required to be
paid to Isaac Robbins the assignee above-
mentioned who alone is authorised by
me to receive the same
Daniel Caswood.
February 5 d1w1atf
PRINTING,
Neatly executed at the Office of the
Alexandria Gazette

Such, then, being the deplorable condition of our country, the interest of every citizen is to know: What are the dangers we are in? If any exist they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked: How can we, as a people, be so stupid as to be so happy in our present condition? How remedied the defects of our present instrument of our union? How can we have so much power for national purposes, impairing the just rights of the individual, or affecting those of the States? How sustain, and pass through the late war? How can the Government have been in such a condition as to be so popular with the people. To the people, to the faithful and able discharge of their trust, is the credit of the people of the United States. They have been educated in different principles, and they have been less intelligent, more dependent, or less virtuous. They have believed that we should have been the same steady and disinterested, or been blessed with success? While, then, the Government retains its present condition, a healthy state, every citizen will be safe. They will choose for themselves, and faithful representatives to the Government. It is only when the people become ignorant and when they degenerate in their principles that they are incapable of governing the sovereignty. Usurpation is an easy attainment, and it is soon found. The people become the willing instruments of their own debasement and degradation. They then look to the Government for aid, endeavor to preserve it, and let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are deserving of attention, but the fortune of other nations is not our business. The United States may again be involved in a war, and it may be

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

This day at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Senate, most of the Representatives in Congress, and a large concourse of citizens and strangers, THE PRESIDENT of the United States took the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

I should be destitute of feeling if I am not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all they could to merit it, can only feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature & extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility will never shrink; calculating with confidence, that, in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my moves will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candour and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations, in following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-governing; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves on the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements and attained a strength & maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his voice in the mode which he sees, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Some, who will admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, doubt it, in trials, which put to its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favour. Just as this constitution was put in action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have only lately been terminated. In the course of these conflicts the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their in-

est to stand aloof from the contest, to demand justice from the party committing the injury, and to cultivate by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became at length inevitable, and the result has shown, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such then, is the happy government under which we live; a government most adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations, of the highest importance, admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great Lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its climate. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow men in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow-citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply compensated, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufacturers find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market, by local wants, in less favored parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace it? If any exist they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositaries of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While, then, the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavor to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may again be involved in a war, and it may in that event

be the object of the adverse party to overturn our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe and the just moderate and pacific policy of our government may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependant on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers, our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our navy and army regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expense, but the work when finished, will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion by a naval force, superior to our own, would expose us to greater expense without taking into the estimate the loss of property and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for the great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes of the former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasion of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the peace, as well as all the necessary complement of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits of peace, a state of peace might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the U. States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it inseparable, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as a auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war & to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend, in an eminent degree on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the U. States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect, it is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized, and trained, as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangements should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriot, and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace, to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization of such a people the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention; among which, the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow citizens, much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependant on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting

the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from different points so near to each other that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the U. S. a territory so vast, and advantageously situated containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, though not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, though not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, though not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it, to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States to discharge the national debt at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement, and preparation of every kind: it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The executive is charged officially, in the department's order, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it, to the purpose for which it is raised. The legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the executive, to enable it to bring the public agents entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them, but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive; on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what it is due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessing to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some of the questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interest of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic, of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection, that in respect to it we have no essential improvement to make, that the great object is to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and that is to be done by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people, and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our independence, our rights and liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favor of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy in his retirement the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and faithful services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that he will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favor.

R. G. Beasley has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, consul of the United States at Havre de Grace.

Prices at Gibraltar, Dec. 28.
Almonds soft shelled, per cwt. \$10; hard do 5, scarce; beans white, per cwt 3 75 saleable; beeswax 20 do; cocoa abundant and dull; coffee Martinique, fine 17 50, sales; cheese Am. no sale; cordage 10, dull; fish cod, 4 50, saleable; ginger white, 20; Buenos Ayres hides of 25 to 30 lbs. 17, ready sale; iron hoops 4 50; Spanish pig lead 5, plenty; logwood 1 25, nominal; pepper, 16 pimento 14, saleable; peas 2 dull; rags 6; rice 6 30, sales and in demand; tobacco Ken. 28, Virginia 25, sales; barley per fanega 2 25, wanted; Indian corn 2 25 unsaleable; wheat none; butter per lb 27; cochineal 6; cinnamon 3; cassia 50 cents, dull; sperm candles 50, in demand; cloves 87; inigo fluidant 1 75, dull; lard 15; opium 3 15; saffron 16 dollars; teas hyson 1; hyson skin 63 cents; souchoing 70; Spanish wool 1; beef mess per bbl 10, slow sale; salmon pickled 16; flour sup 15, none in first hands; pitch 4 50; pork 15; resin 3, tar 4; figs Malaga per cask, 5 50; raisins 6; nankeens yellow, per piece, long, 187, short 87; oil olive, Spanish, per arroba, 4 50; Italian 9 87, plenty; whale per gallon 50; muscatel raisins per box 2 50, bloom 1 50 abundant; staves w. o. per 1200, pipe 70, hog-head 40, barrel 50, no sale except in barter. Wine, sherry, per qr. cask 32, Malaga, 17, Catalonia, red, pr pipe, 42, Marsals 80.

Exchange on London 48d per hard dollar—Spanish milled dollars 5 pr cent. premium.

No grain will be allowed to be exported from Barbary this year.

For Savannah,

The elegant and very fast sail, brig Aurilla, W. Howland, master, will sail in 3 or 4 days. For passage apply to T. H. Howland, or the master on board.

March 5

The editors of the National Intelligencer will please insert the above 3 times.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good brig Rising Sun, bur. 1000 then about 1000 barrels. She is a first rate vessel, well found & sheathed. For terms apply to

GEO. COLEMAN

Who has for sale, a few hhd. Granada Rum, third proof, of an excellent quality. Also, New England Rum in barrels, green and white Coffee in bags.

March 5

For Boston,

The schr Five Brothers, P. Weston, master, will be ready for a cargo in a few days, and take freight on moderate terms. Apply to

Lawson & Fowle,

Who have received per said schooner, from Boston, and for sale, 80 tons Pinister Paris 100 barrels New England Rum 5 hds American Gin 7 ditto Leaf Sugar,

March 5

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the Office of the

Alexandria Gazette.

John Kettell & Co.

Have just received per schooners New Packet and Five Brothers, and sleep Borealis, and offer for sale,

20 Boxes TIN PLATES
1 ton bar lead
10 boxes 8 by 10 window glass
900 iron tea kettles, bake pans and kettles, etc.
21 Grind Stones
20 casks Green cheese
5 hds New England Rum

March 5

Mechanics' Bank, Alexandria

March 4, 1817.

THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent, on the capital stock paid in, is this day declared, payable to them or their legal representatives, on Friday the 14th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Wm. Paton, jun. Cashier.

March 5

TWO FEMALES,

Of unexceptionable Characters, and

GOOD SEAMSTRESSES,

WOULD engage in a respectable

family—either together or separately. For further particulars please to enquire at this office.

March 5

St

By John Jackson & Co.

On Wednesday the 5th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. will be sold, at the auction office, Union, between King and Prince streets—

60 boxes mould candles

30 ditto

30 chocolate, without reserves

to close a concern

Beef

Brandy, sugars

Vinegar, raisins

Cordage

Herrings, net and gross

Cotton cards, bounce

Furniture, etc. etc.

Immediately after,

Bombazets, bombazettes

Irish and German hues

Checks

Calicoes

Flannels

Coatings

Cassimeres

Cloths

Madras handkerchiefs

Flag do

Pins

Buttons

Dimities

Jaconet muslins

Gloves

Vestings

Crayes

Cotton balls

Sewing silks

Silk, worsted and yarn hosiery

Feather beds

Bed cords

Hand lines

Ladies morocco and leather shoes

Carpetings

1 case silk hats

1 do beaver do

2 trunks ladies shoes

1 case mens boots.

March 5

By John Jackson & Co

Will be added to Wednesday's Sale,

1 case sup Irish linens 4 4

1 ditto do do sheetings 5 4 wide

1 ditto do do long lawns.

ALSO,

An invoice of Goods,

Just received from N. York. Particulars in the papers of to-morrow.

Sale at ten o'clock.

March 4

Public Sale.

On Friday next 7th inst. will be sold at the Auction Store corner of Prince and Water streets

Superfine and second broadcloths

Cassimeres, flannels

Kerseyes

Stockinets

Bombazetts

Irish linsens

Jeans

Dimities

Cambrics and leno muslins

Ginghams

Flannels

Cotton Shirts

Madrapolies

Silk, cotton and woollen hosiery

Gloves

Sportsmens' penknives

ALSO,

Queens ware in crates, cups, saucers and dishes

Segars in boxes

Coppers

Codfish in boxes.

Furniture, &c &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 4.

CLOVER SEED.

A small supply, for sale by

JAS. & JACOB DOUGLAS

January 20

east and law

